AMERICAN GLOBE TROTTERS IN EUROPE

Old World Sight-Seeing Constantly Becoming More popular With Wealthy Citizens of the New-The Great Fortunes They Spend and Who Gets the Money-Some Members of This Year's Utah Contin-

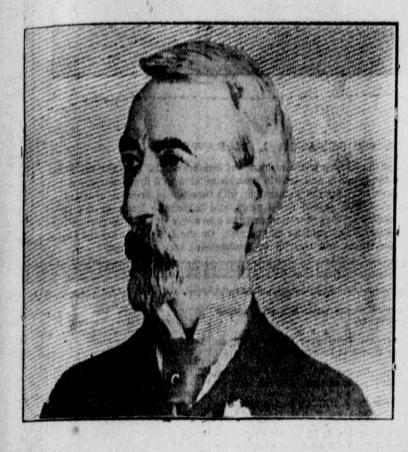
affects the Liverpool steamship coming this port just now for the states and Canada, has been packed to its utmost possible capacity by returning turists, whilst the more popular steamers of the Cunard, White Star, Allan, and Dominion lines have been fully booked up for months back. No particplar reason is assignable for this year's big increase, but considerable significance attaches to the view ex-

pressed to our representative by a Liv-

morrow warmen warmen warmen warmen with "The American 'season,' so far as it as speed is concerned, and I have yet to learn of one of her competitors ataffects the Liverpool steamship com-panies, has this year been exceptionally panies, beary. Every passenger steamer leav-heavy. Every passenger steamer leavrecently signed a contract with a Belfast shipbuilding firm, for the construction of a 21,000 ton transatiantic liner on the same lines as the Deutschland. although not intended to compete with that vessel in point of speed. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Hamburg-American is the company which American shipping authorities are said to believe is attempting to pre-occupy the great natural steamship routes of the world, for the purpose of limiting America's possibilities on the

erpool shipping man, that the American traffic grows bigger every year with the

SCHLEY'S CHIEF COUNSEL



Judge Jere M. Wilson, whose portrait is shown above, enjoys national fame as a lawyer and advocate. He is chief counsel for Rear-Admiral Schley, and will strive earnestly to secure his client's complete vindication before the court and before the American people.

s concerned. Its boats are well

pointed, speedy and all that could be desired, and, needless to say, White Star "governors," as a result, are pock-

eting a good share of the season's prof-its. These steamers run between Liver-

poo and New York, making the single trip in something like six to six-and-a-

half days. The Celtic is a recent production and effoys the distinction of being the most massive ship affoat. She salled on her maiden voyage about two

weeks ago. Another new one on this line is the Athenic, a 15,000 ton boat, launched at Belfast today.

The Cunard fleet is another well run

upon by American globe-trotters. There

are six passenger boats in the service, three running to New York and

three to Boston, and all making the trip in thoroughly good time. These are also Royal Mail steamers, and be-

long to a line that has been doing bust-

ness on the high seas for many years.

Some of the Cunarders are fitted up

with Marconi apparatus for this system

of wireless telegraphy, and many in-teresting experiments have been record-

The American line, which operates the St. Paul, St. Louis and others be-

tween Southampton and New York, is one that has a good share of sum-

mer traffic. This company also controls a line of boats plying between Liver-pool and Philadelphia—the Belgeniand, Rhynland, Waesland, Pennland, West-

ernland, etc., -some of which have car-

ried hundreds of "Mormon" mission-aries during the past four or five years.

Between Southampton and New York the service is speedy, while for those

who like a long ocean voyage at mod-erate cost-and I am told there are

ome such-the boats running to Phil-

adelphia are to be highly recommended. The Haverford, a new twin-screw steamer of 11,500 tons burden, with all

modern accommodations, is the latest

addition to this company's fleet. She

will make her first voyage next month,

sailing from Southampton the 4th of

The Allan line, for the most part,

runs to Canadian ports, the exception being in the case of the Pretorian and

Siberian, which also touch Philadel-phia. These boats make no particular

claim for speed, but they are safe and sure, and it is said the accommodations are Al. This company also operates from Glasgow, together with the An-chor line, which controls the City of

Rome, Furnessia, Anchoria and several

But there is one line that is growing

deservedly popular with the traveling public, and that is the Dominion, oper-

ating the New England and Common-wealth between Liverpool and Boston, and a number of others running to

Portland and points in Canada. These boats run with clock-like regularity, and this summer have been favored with a liberal meed of patronage. Sali-

ings from this point take place on Thursdays every alternate week, while

returning, they leave Boston every al-ternate Wednesday, reaching their des-tination in between seven and eight

thaton in between seven and eight days. They also carry a little mail. The Commonwealth is a 13,000-ton boat, and the New Lingland about 11,500. Over this line "Mormon" emigration is carried on, and in coming this way, scarcely a boat arrives that has not a good complement of "Mormon" missionaries. Resides.

Utah people take advantage of these boats, and all seem to be well satisfied

with the treatment and accommoda-

Here are a few of those who have come over during the present year: Francis Salzner, Lehl; Mr. and Mrs. James D. Murdoch, Salt Lake; Ade-

missionaries. Besides

of "Mormon"

tions received.

September.

others

fresh supply of swift and comfortable White Star Line, which controls such stamers. The spirit of globe-trotting amongst our American cousins is growing year by year, and is regarded as the effect and not the cause of the invous increase in the number of firstclass Atlantic steamers sailing from the more steamers the bigger the traffe-at any rate so far as the American passenger season is concerned."

This I take from the Daily Post, one of the leading papers of Liverpool. my mind it states the case exactly. Americans are, without a doubt, the greatest globe-trotters on earth. For months past I have kept a watchful eye on the American tourist travel to this country, and must say that this year it has been little less than phenomenal As the Post says, the season has been as the rost says, the season has been an exceptionally heavy one for the shipping companies, and if their exchequers don't justify a good-sized dividend at the end of the year, then you can put it down that shipping is a ery unprofitable business. It has been my happy lot to move about the docks asiderably, and I must say it is asconsiderably, and I must say it is as-tanishing where all the people spring from who come and go on the great lin-ers as they make their trips to and from this port. Liverpool, you know, is one of THE seaport towns of the world. its boats sail to practically all parts of the civilized globe, and it is this busites to which the town owes its growth he shipping facilities more than any-

But to return to the American tour-But to return to the American taking such enormous advances. The old sphorism that there is nothing too good for a Yankee, is amply demonstrated by the control of the cont stated in this as in all other particulars. Americans must have the best, to matter the cost. They play second fidle to no one; and in steamship travadde to no one; and in steamship that all they are always found at the top, and, I dare say, would seek a berth on the masthead, were it possible to get accommodations there. However, in their travel over the Atlantic, you find them on such steamers as the Deutschland of the Hamburg-American line; which were worthead of the Travel of th had of the Hamburg-American line; the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd; the Celtic, Oceanic or Teutonic of the White Starline; the Lucania or Campania of the Cunard line; the Commonwealth of New England of the Dominion; the St. Paul or St. Louis of the American, and the Tunisian or Numidian of the Alian line. These are the best boats sailing from this quarter—one or two of line. These are the best boais sailing from this quarter—one or two of them doing business from Southampton—and on them, in the first class berths, you will always find the great bulk of American tourists. For these rooms they pay from £15 to £20 according to location, this meaning £150 to £200 for the round trip, or an average of £175 for each person. Say £5,000 people—a moderately low estimate, I am assured—travel this way every year, and you have a sum total of £4,375,000 spent in fares alone. Then, if you endeavored to go with them in their meanderings, keeping count of their daily expenditures, you would probably add three times this amount to your former figures, making the grand total \$17,500,006, spent yearly by American. total \$17,500,000, spent yearly by American tourists in their travels to this country. This is first class traffic, and if we add, say two and a half million dollars for that spent by probably 10,-900 second class passengers, we have the munificent sum of \$20,000,000, expended by globe trotting Americans, in pleasure seeking in European

A great deal of this travel is carried by the Andrew Carnegies of Ameriwhom there seems to be an un limited number in these days of gigan-tic trusts. This reminds me of the fact that upwards of fifteen of these gentle men-all multi-millionairies. I am toldonly a few weeks ago chartered the upper deck of the Deutschland, and had her stripped of all cumbersome paraphernalia, in order that she might make a spedy run to America, the idea being to reach "the land of the free and the home of the brave" in time to fittingly celebrate the country's natal day. The big boat did all that was requiring of her, making the trip of 1,000 miles in a little more than five days. Speaking of the Deutschland. Thomas, Logan; Moroni Rees, Cherry Creek, Idaho; Peter Hansen, Salt Lake; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Todd, Ogden; Jo-seph and Ann Argyle, Woods Cross; Bertha Peterson and Marie Henderson, Ogden;

Ogden.
Thus I have briefly summarized a few of the movements from this world-renowned seaport town, the city of Liverpool. The landing stage, whence these boats come and go, is sometimes a scene of bewildering animation; so much so in fact, that on the arrival of a liner from America, the stage has to be cleared for a distance of perhaps one hundred yards, only those holding tickets being permitted to remain within the enclosure. It is an inspiring sight to see these steamers arrive and depart—one which begets mariners, and is largely responsible for the great largely responsible for the great

is largely responsible for the great number continually seeking employment aboard these veritable leviathans. The American travel to this country is looked upon as a good thing, and the direct Mecca of tourists seems to be London, the big city on the Thames. Apropos of this, it is stated that Americans no longer regard Paris as their Apropps of this, it is stated that Americans no longer regard Paris as their sole earthly paradise; and in a competition between the two capitals it would be found that London attracts many more from across the pond than any other part of Europe. Year by year, says an English paper, "our trade in American tourists" becomes larger. Whereas in the eightles and early nineties the Fourth of July would find some 300 to 500 wandering through the am-300 to 500 wandering through the ambassador's residence in Californ house terrace, the numbers now run to between 3,000 and 5,000. Though last year, with the Passion Play and Paris exhibition, was exceptional, yet there seems to be no falling off this year in the number of Americans amongst us; for no single Atlantic liner has a cabin empty on reaching our shores. cabin empty on reaching our shores. The Glasgow exhibition may account for the presence of some; but it is said that not a few hurried aboard to es-

cape the intense heat of New York.

However this may be, the facts remains that Yankees are quite plentiful here at this season of the year. They come and so in large squads, and to one who has been who has been on a foreign shore for some time, the sight of such is refresh-ing, to say nothing of the sweet mor-sel it is to engage them in conversation and find them exuberant and filled to overflowing with patriotism for their loved country, and that star bespangled ensign of freedom and independence.

While dealing with this subject, perhaps it would be well to say something of the great docks which have made Liverpool the famous port that it is. The city, you know, is built upon the north bank of the river Mersey, extending for a distance of several miles; and the docks, exclusive of those at Birkenhead, cover an area of upwards of 350 acres, with quay space nearly 25 miles in length. The width of the Mersey, in the city proper, is probably from three-quarters to a mile, and the range of the tide is about 30 feet. The floating landing-stage is practically a mile long and a hundred feet wide and has seven large bridges connecting it with the shore. Recently, an elevated gang-way and staircase has been erected, facilitating greatly the landing and tisembarking of passengers, and doing away with the sloping gangway in use for so many years. This new arrange-ment is set upon a track and can be moved to different parts of the stage to

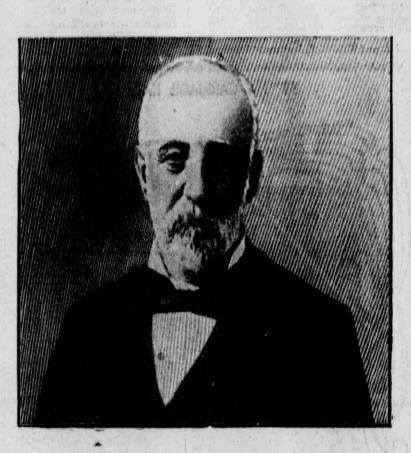
The docks are owned by what is termed the Dock Estate, which has a capital of £17,088,583. To make them a profitable investment requires that they be supported by rates levied on the vessels resorting to them. Sometimes these rates are imposed on vesels in bulk ac-cording to tonnage, and in other instances the rates are so much per ton, according to the nature of the goods. The revenue derived from this source per year, amounts to perhaps, a milliom and a half sterling. The Birken-nead dock-sometimes included in the treatment of those at Liverpool. cause of their close proximity thereto-contain upwards of 200 acres and have a quay space nine miles in length. The otal area of both, land and water c bined, amounts to something like 1,600 acres.

It is a grand experience to wind in and out the docks and witness the ac-tivity connected with shipping opera-tions. Men engaged in all kinds of work tions. Men engaged in all kinds of work can be seen busy plying their respective vocations, as a necessary incident to the departure and arrival of the numerous boats doing business in this section. The dock space and ground contiguous thereto, is a veritable village of warehouses, offices, etc., all closely connected with the receipt and dispatch of the goods continually arriving and departing. Yes, it is a busy beehive of industry, and—but why say more? Come over and see for yourselves!

ALEX. BUCHANAN, JR.

Liverpool, England, August 17, 1901.

THE ATTORNEY FOR SCHLEY.



The above is from the latest photograph of Capt. Parker, who has been acting as attorney for Rear-Admiral Schley since he demanded a court of inquiry, and who will continue to act in that capacity throughout the investi-

A SALT LAKER ON THE WONDERS OF CHINESE THEATER

ALTERNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE

Almost everybody, whether or not he ver visited the Golden State, has leard something about Chinatown in ever visited the Golden State, has heard something about Chinatown in San Francisco. But not every one, even of those to whom the wonders of this small heathen world have been disclosed, has had the curiosity to step inside a Chinese theater. To be sure, a visit to the great Western metropolis would be incomplete if it did not include Chinatown; yet if I were asked which of these two-the town or the theater-were best omitted, I should be tempted to say, not surely, the theater. To most of us the name Chinatown

suggests only a street or two where a lot of Chinamen huddle together in little, dingy rooms to do laundry and make opium pills. Not so here; nothing can be farther from the reality. It is, on the contrary, a veritable piece of China, and not a small piece either, lifted up from the strange and fantastic Orient and planted in the heart of a great bustling Western city,—to get along as best it can—the populous Eastern empire itself, in little, quaint as of another world and musty with its best-ben articular. its heathen antiquity. Not, to be sure, Chinese landscapes, Chinese buildings, Chinese pagodas, but everything else Chinese—the whole out-like population. unchanged, living and working much as they would live and work in their own country, chattering their own jerky and quarrelsome language, and driving small bargains in their own quiet

Streets and sidewalks narrower and dirtier than elsewhere in the city and crowded with an inconceivable number and variety of shops, where everything, Pagan or Christian, can be bought; houses small and dingy, elbowing one another, and cut into countless little rooms, where Chinamen hive like bees; loss houses scattered here and there throughout the town, gorgeous and fantastic without, splendidly magnifi-cent within—the abode of the gods, to whom their worshipers pay divine honors in the queerest rites and cere-monies; myriads of Chinese, men, women and children-popping out upon men and children—popping out upon you suddenly from unexpected quar-ters to go about their daily work—such is Chinatown; a very different place, certainly, from what you would sup-

Here are a few of those who have come over during the present year: Francis Salzner, Lehl: Mr. and Mrs. James D. Murdoch, Salt Lake; Adeline Thackeray, Croydon; Mrs. Seth Pixton and Mrs. Thomas P. Page, Riverton and Mrs. Thomas P. Page, Riverton; Jane Pixton, Salt Lake; Richard E. Egan, Woods Cross; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Nibley, Baker City, Ore; May Clara Alder, Salt Lake; Ruth Evelyn Moench, Ogden; Annte Elisabeth Barrodale, Salt Lake; Jane Turner and Edna H. Turner, Murray; Ellen A. Purt, Salt Lake; Jessie C. Gray, St. George; Richard Collett, Ebenezer Beesley and George H. Cowley, Salt Lals; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howard, Sunnyside; Geo. is not, however, Chinatown, but

ent reasons. The most striking fea-ture about it-and the one that would at once reveal the Chinese nature and contrast it with our own stage presentations—is its absolutely simple and primitive character. It resembles our own Elizabethan stage nearer than anything that can be witnessed today in any country whatsoever. So far as appearance goes, Chinese drama is in about the same stage of development as that oc-cupied by the English drama of the days of Shakespeare; and a Chinese audience has much the same characteristics that marked an ordinary Elizabethan audience.

If you are a stranger in Chinatown and are without a guide, you are likely to have infinite trouble in finding the theater; for the Chinese, always quick theater; for the Chinese, always quick to imitate the pranks played on them by the "whites," will misdirect you as often as they can. When at length you do find the right place, you are conducted, upon entering, to the stage, where, in true Elizabethan style, you take your seat. Notwithstanding it is only 6 o'clock and there is no one in the audience except yourself, yet the play has already begun, and everything goes on as if amid the applause of 10.000 spectators. of 10,000 spectators.

From your conspicuous seat on the stage you take note of your surroundings. The room, you observe, is long and somewhat high, capable of seating twelve or fifteen hundred persons. Rude benches not overly clean, stretch their lengths from one side of the house to the other, with narrow aisles at both ends. There, in the rear, is a primitive counter, where nuts, candies, cigars and summer drinks, all after a Chinese fashion, are kept for the comfort of the audience. A gallery, with slanting floor, reaches from about the middle of the house to the rear, with wings extending to the front, where half a dozen rude boxes look down upon the

stage You next glance at the stage. It, like wise, is crude, and primitive; in keeping, you think, with the house. It is small, very high, and utterly devoid of stage-setting, those edvices by which the modern stage produces such good effects. There are no curtains, no set tings, no furnishings of any kind, except only a table or two and half a dozen chairs. A bit of cheap, highly-colored carpet decorates the spot where

nuch like the burning of incense. Behind her is the orchestra playing terrifying piece of Mongolian music There are half a cozen musicians. On plays an instrument resembling a ban for another, something like a clarione There are besides, a pair of cymbals big as the front wheel of a carria, and two other instruments which you cannot classify by reason of the strangeness. Each has his ow instrument, except one who pia alternately on the "banjo" and to "clarionet." When you can concentrate our attention upon the crude box with only one string an the keys at the wrong end-you are fa from being shocked at the sound; you sometimes think it to be even pleasing Nor is the combination inharmonio except, of course, when those thunder ous cymbals threaten you with loss hearing. After a time, becoming accustomed to this deafening music, yo really feel that, contrary to what you have often heard, some very beautifu harmonies proceed from a Chinese or chestra. You turn to your companion to remark this; but, alas, it were a well to whisper in the ear of the roaring Pacific in high tide. Reconciled at length to your strange surroundings-the all but inviting ap-

ing what appear to be religious rite

pearance of the house, the nakedness of the stage, your own conspicuous place on it, the frightful volume of sound from the band—you begin to enjoy the play. You prepare to sit there patiently for six hours. Meanwhile the audience begins to come. A China man now and then comes straggling in and takes his place on the back bench, resting his feet on the seat, from which position he moves only when crowded out of it. By eleven o'clock the house is packed everywhere: there is not even standing room left. You notice that there are few women, and that they are off by themselves in one side of the gallery. There is a good sprinkling of boys; and the men sit throughout with their hats on.

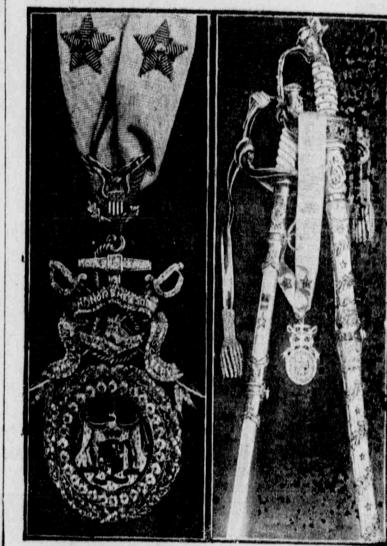
The play, as far as you can tell, not being able to understand Chinese, has a double plot; one involving the common folk; another, the royalty. In-quiring of an intelligent Chinese neighbor about the play, you learn that you are looking at Chinese life-noble and ignoble-three thousand years ago that the emperor himself, with long, divided beard, is before you. The other part, you learn, turns upon a lovers' quarrel. There is a great deal of fighting, a number of tilting contests in which there is considerable skill exhibited, besides several deaths, with much pomp and ceremony in royal courts. Everyone sings his part in a falsetto.

characters-about twenty in The characters—about twenty in number—act well, according to Chind standards. No women, you learn from your Mongolian friend, play on a Chinese stage, men taking their parts. You are further informed that there are three classes of actors: No. 1, who receive between four and five thousand deliars a year; No. 2, who get from twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars; and No. 3, who are paid only seventeen hundred dollars. Every Chinaman knows which are the star actors. The naman knows which are the star actors and he watches these with the closest attention throughout. How artificial everything is, the dressing, walking, the talking—all is so different from the daily life of the Chinese, as you have seen them. And yet there is a natur-alness in it all, and the actors appear to feel their parts.

The difference between what a China-

man is off the stage and what he is on it, grows out of the idea which these strange people have that their drama demands a speech and dress and acting different from the speech and dress and acting of real life; somewhat as we require for verse a tone and diction different from the tone and diction of prose. There is that about it all which

HIS SWORDS AND MEDALS



In the above picture are shown accurate photographs of magnificent swords of honor and medals gemmed with diamonds presented to Rear-Admiral Schley in recognition of his heroism and ability as a commander. The larger of the medals was presented to him by the citizens of his native state, Maryland, and bears the inscription, "Maryland honors her son, Winfield Scott Schley.

^

headless, nor the tea-drinking musicians. They see only the continuous thread of action. To them the stage is a fishpond or a battle field or a royal court, according as each is necessary; and they require no sign-board to noti-fy them either, their imaginations being sufficient. Look upon that sea of upturned faces and tell me if this is not o. See this young Chinese lad—who right to be in the audience, but who comes on the clare frequise he can see better-mingling with the actors sometimes even so them to explain their parts, and, when the headless man walks out, runs behind the scenes to learn if the head is really off. Half of those grown up Chinamen would do likewise if they could, so intently do they drink in the realism of the play.

hey drink in the realism of the play. During the whole night as the play goes on from hour to hour, there is the most bewildering confusion. What with the thunderous clashing of the cymbals, the blowing of the trumpets, and the twanging of the stringed instruments: what with the clouds of tobacco smoke that fill the house from

TO AID SCHLEY'S DEFENCE

passes, time after time the whole night long, before each row, displaying and selling his wares—you marvel that anyone can see and hear what goes on among the actors. You wonder how it is that these Chinamen, hard-plodders and saving as they are, can feel, at the end of a play witnessed under such un-favorable conditions, that they have gotten their fifty-cents' worth. And yet they evidently feel well paid.

Finally, near midnight, noticing one of the players come out on the stage and tack up a bill, which, you learn from your Chinese friend, announces that on the morrow the rest of the play will be given, you conclude to go, think-ing that you can leave with as much as at any other time. And so you leave the building followed by the gaze of several hundred China hould withdraw at such a critical point, At last you are out on the street; you have left the Chinese theater; but

ou cannot get rid so easily ning in your ears; and the memory of the Chinese drama will likely remain with you for a long time.

JOHN H. EVANS.

She Didn't Wear a Mask.

But her beauty was completely hid-den by sores, blotches and nimples till she used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Then they vanished as will all Eruptions. Fever Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Carbuncies and Felons from its use. Infallible for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Scalds and Piles, Cure guaranteed. 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug

GROWTH OF SUPERSTITION.

The superstition we deplore among the lower classes, and especially in country people, who still cherish belief in "wise women" and gipsy fortune-tellers and witches grows steadily and rapidly, palmistry, crystal-gazing, and the various other methods employed of of persons whom one would scarcely suppose to give way to such follies.—Lady's Pictorial.

Nothing Like On,

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old fashioned castor oil. However, much they may abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the more severe cases of diarhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow.

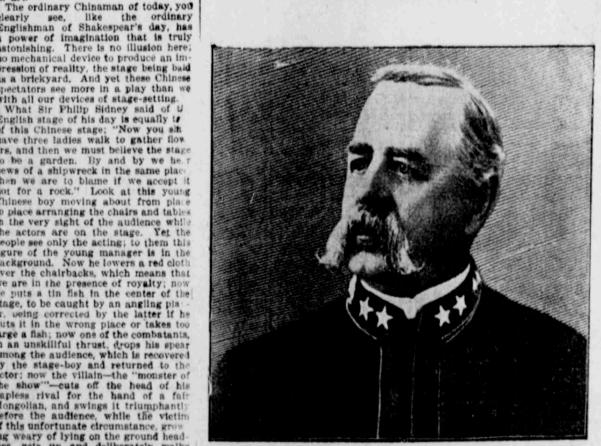
GAMBLING FOR PRAYER BOOKS.

The ladies of the town of Arensburg are passionate card players. Since they are not allowed to play at the local clubs they make up games at their friends' houses and gamble all day through. As soon as the cash funds run short they take to various articles, mostly tollette belongings. Thus one lost to another her corset, one lost a bonnet, a third some lace and per-fumes, and they go even as far as los-ing their prayer books. —Arensburger Tageblatt.

Above is a life like portrait of Judge Raynor, one of the best known lawyers in the country, who will be one of Rear-Admiral Schley's counsel before the court of inquiry. He is busy preparing himself for the important task

is always characteristic of beginners

clearly see, like the ordinary Englishman of Shakespear's day, has a power of imagination that is truly astonishing. There is no illusion here; no mechanical device to produce an impression of reality, the stage being baid as a brickyard. And yet these Chinese spectators see more in a play than we with all our devices of stage-setting. What Sir Philip Sidney said of U English stage of his day is equally of of this Chinese stage; "Now you sin have three ladies walk to gather flow ers, and then we must believe the stage to be a garden. By and by we help news of a shipwreck in the same place then we are to blame if we accept it not for a rock." Look at this young Chinese boy moving about from place to place arranging the chairs and tables in the very sight of the audience whi the actors are on the stage. Yet the people see only the acting; to them this figure of the young manager is in the background. Now he lowers a red cloth over the chairbacks, which means that we are in the presence of royalty; now he puts a tin fish in the center of the stage, to be caught by an angling pla-er, being corrected by the latter if he puts it in the wrong place or takes too large a fish; now one of the combatants, in an unskillful thrust, drops his spear among the audience, which is recovered by the stage-boy and returned to the actor; now the villain—the "monster of the show"-cuts off the head of his hapless rival for the hand of a fair Mongolian, and swings it triumphantly before the audience, while the victim of this unfortunate circumstance, grow ing weary of lying on the ground head-less, gets up and deliberately walks out. Meanwhile, the musicians are al-ternately playing their instruments with astonishing vigor and mopping their faces, smoking, and drinking tea— all in plain sight. And yet the spec-tators see not the maneuvers of the stage-boy, nor the unskillful sword-thrust, nor the victim as he walks out REAR ADMIRAL HAWISON.



After the selection of Rear-Admiral Henry L. Howison, retired, as a member of the Schley court of inquiry, a report was published that he had spoken in hostile manner of Admiral Schley. The question was raised whether he would be permitted to sit as a member of the court.

ith (ce popu be insure **表表**

re not

s of peo-

ery mess th

have take